

# LOUISVILLE METRO HEALTH STATUS REPORT 2009

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Produced by:  
Office of Policy Planning and Evaluation

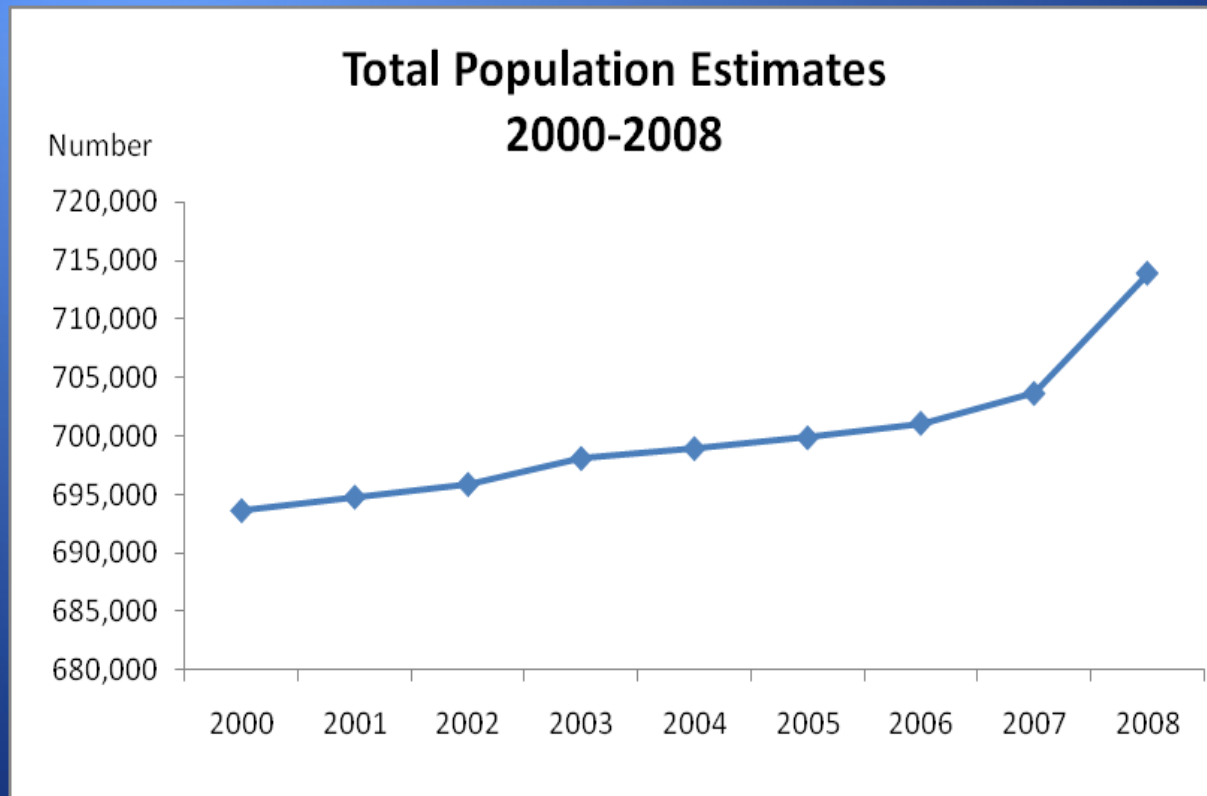
# Overview

One of the core functions of public health is to assess the health needs of the community. The sixth annual health status report is part of our assessment of the Louisville Metro community and includes indicators in the following areas:

- Demographic and Social Profile
- Maternal and Child Health
- Causes of Death
- Chronic Diseases
- Behavioral Risk Factors
- Oral Health
- Mental Health
- Injury
- Childhood Lead Exposure
- Communicable Diseases

# Population, 2000-2008

➤ As of 2008, Louisville Metro (LM) population was 713,877, with significant growth over the previous 2-year period.

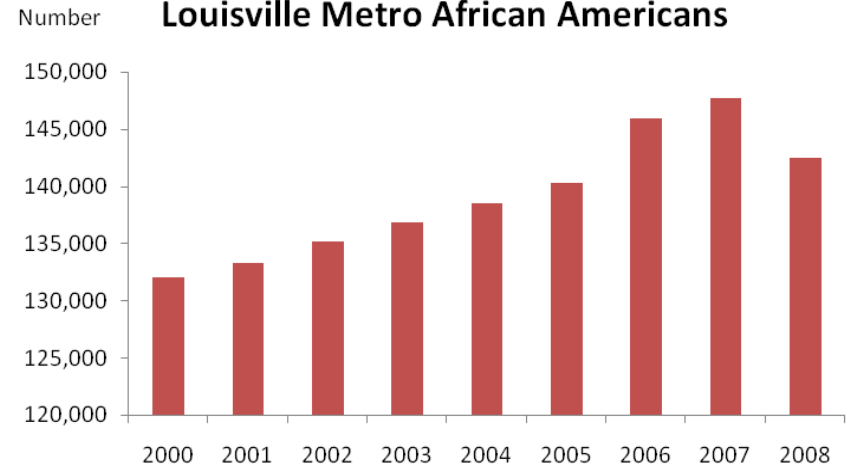


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

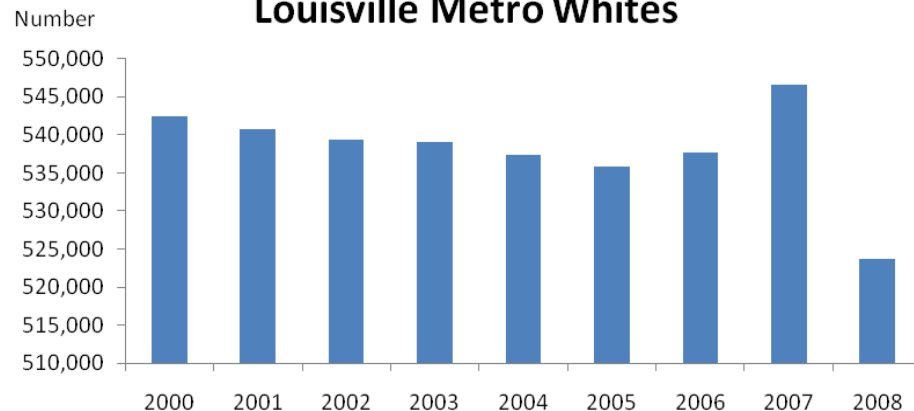
# Population by Race, 2000-2008

- Following national trend, White population decreased, while the Hispanic population has increased. The African-American population decreased in 2008 after steady growth in previous years.
- Age group 35-44 years decreased by 12% and age group 55-64 increased by 43%.

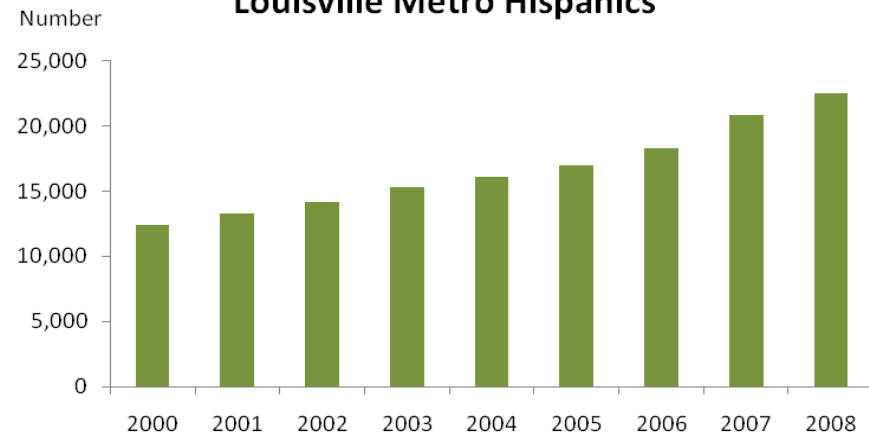
**Population Estimates 2000-2008**  
**Louisville Metro African Americans**



**Population Estimates 2000-2008**  
**Louisville Metro Whites**

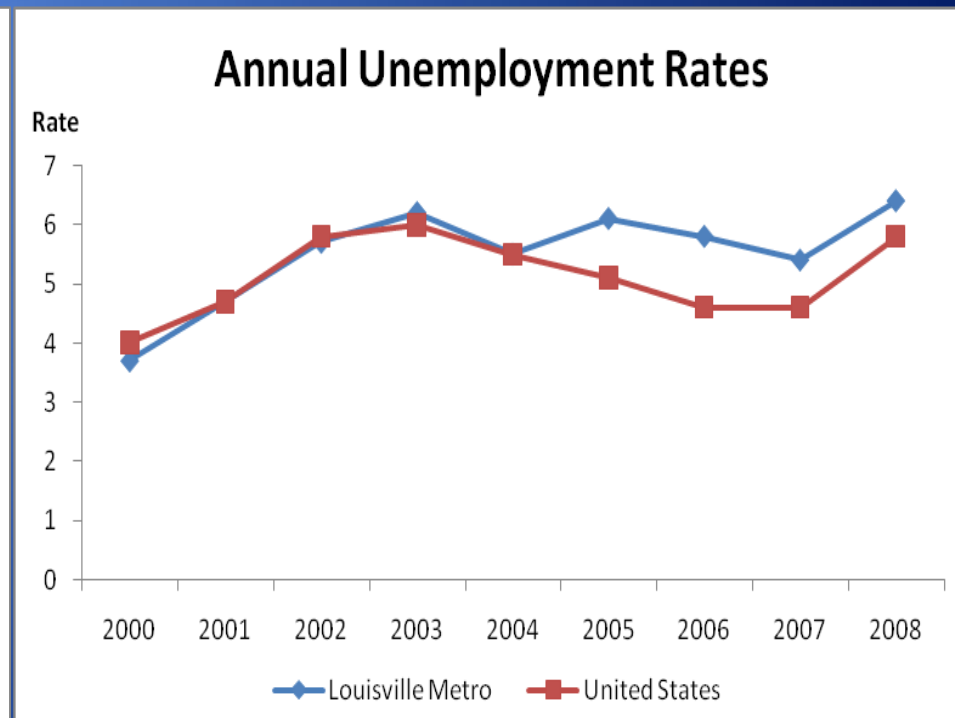
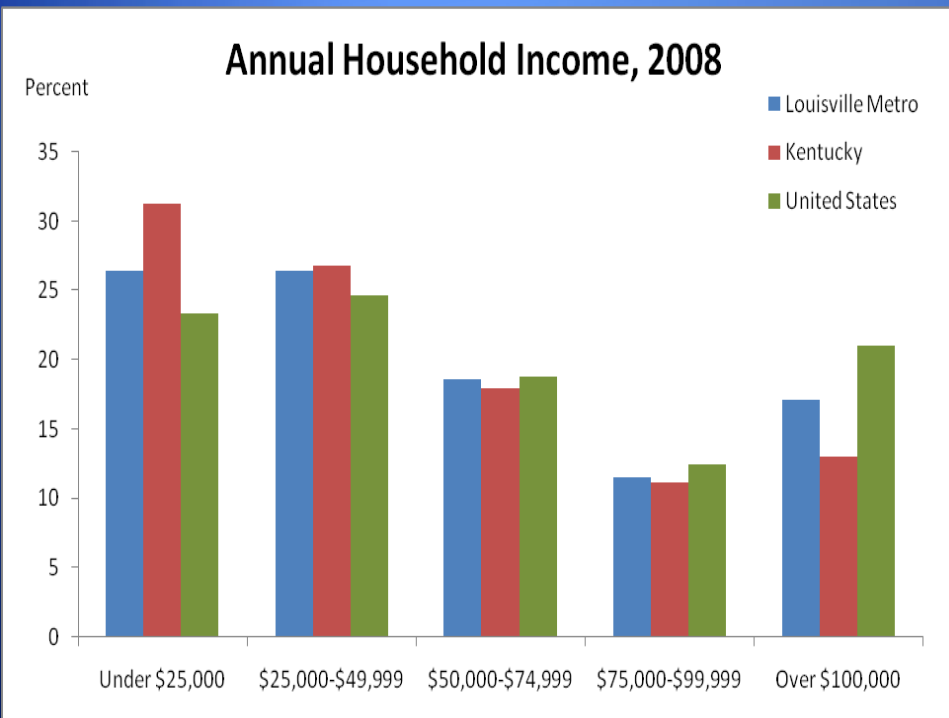


**Population Estimates 2000-2008**  
**Louisville Metro Hispanics**



# Income and Unemployment, 2008

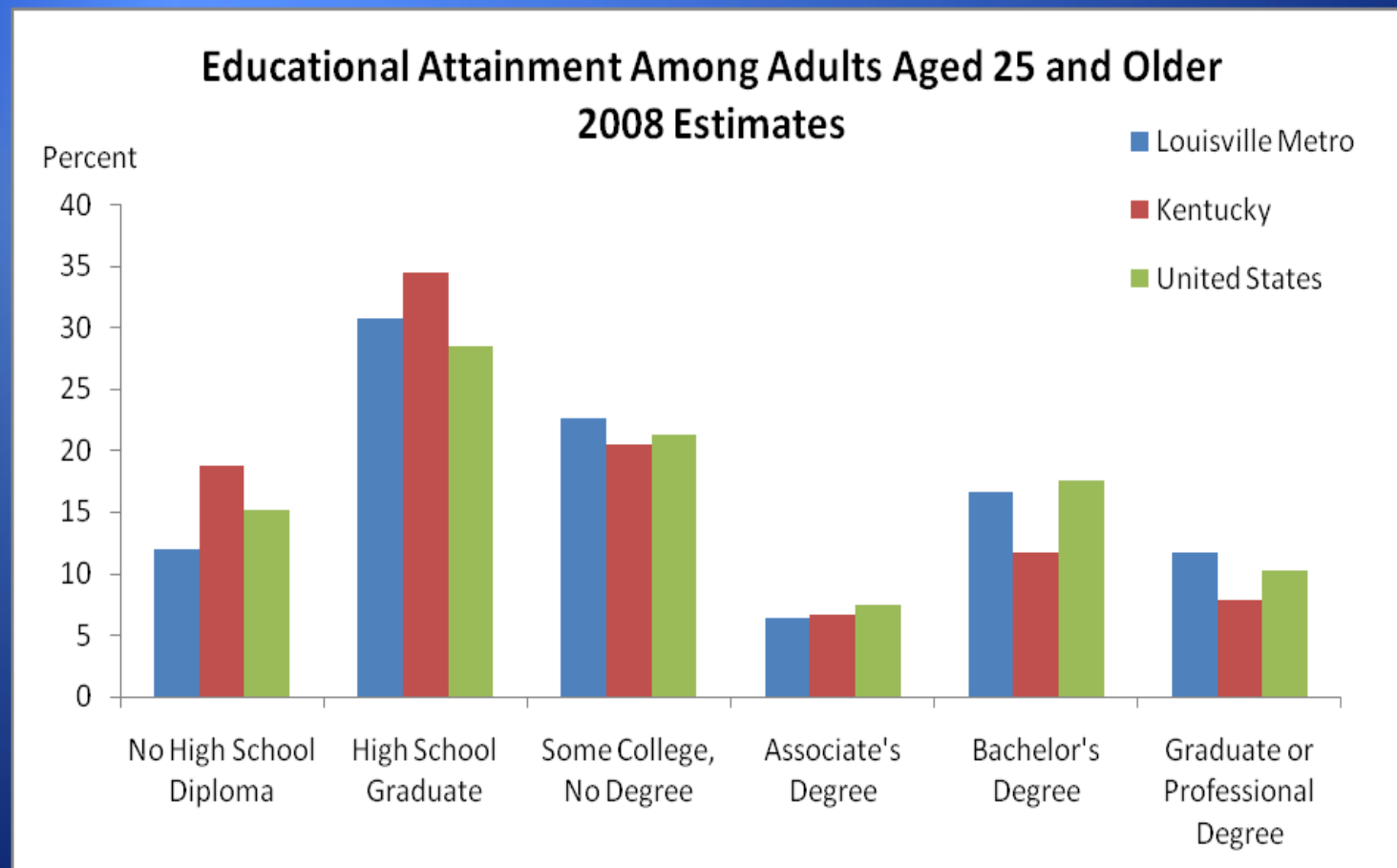
- The median household income in LM was \$46,745 (U.S.-\$50,303).
- The annual unemployment rate in LM was 6.3 in 2008 (U.S.-5.8%).



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

# Educational Attainment, 2008

- Approximately 12% of LM residents 25 years and older have not earned a high school diploma by 2008.

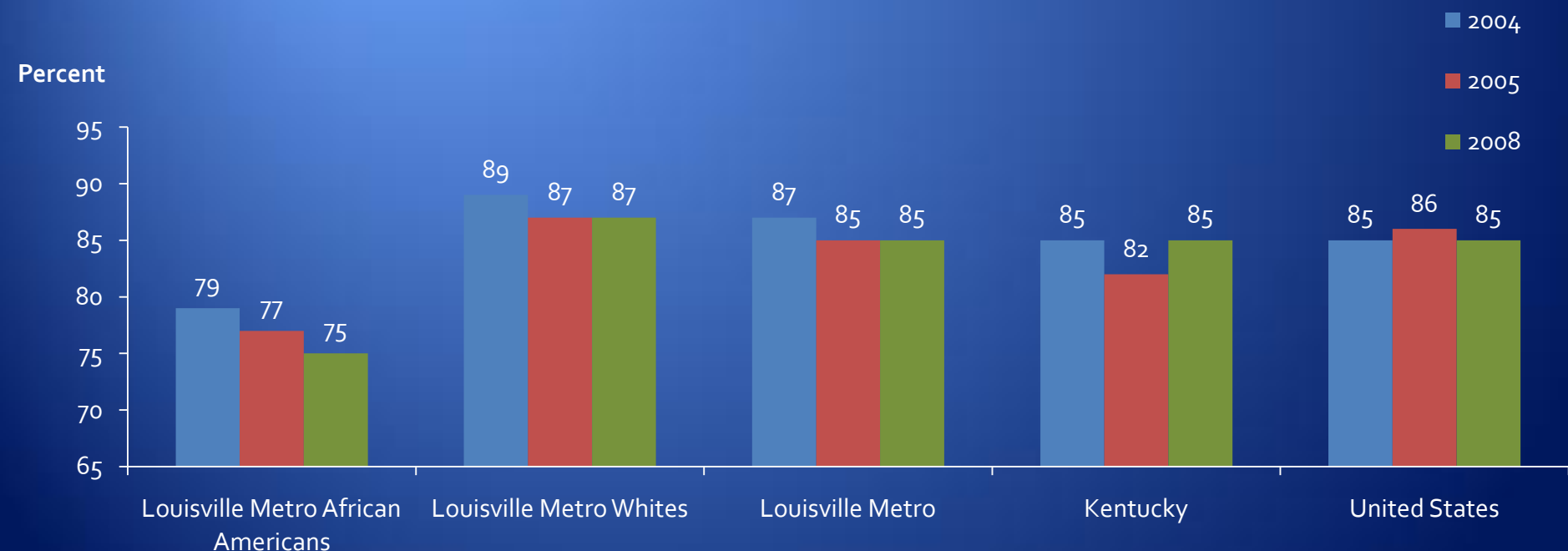


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

# Health Care Coverage, 2008

- 85% of LM residents reported some type of health care coverage.
- The % of African Americans reporting health care coverage has continued to decrease since 2004.

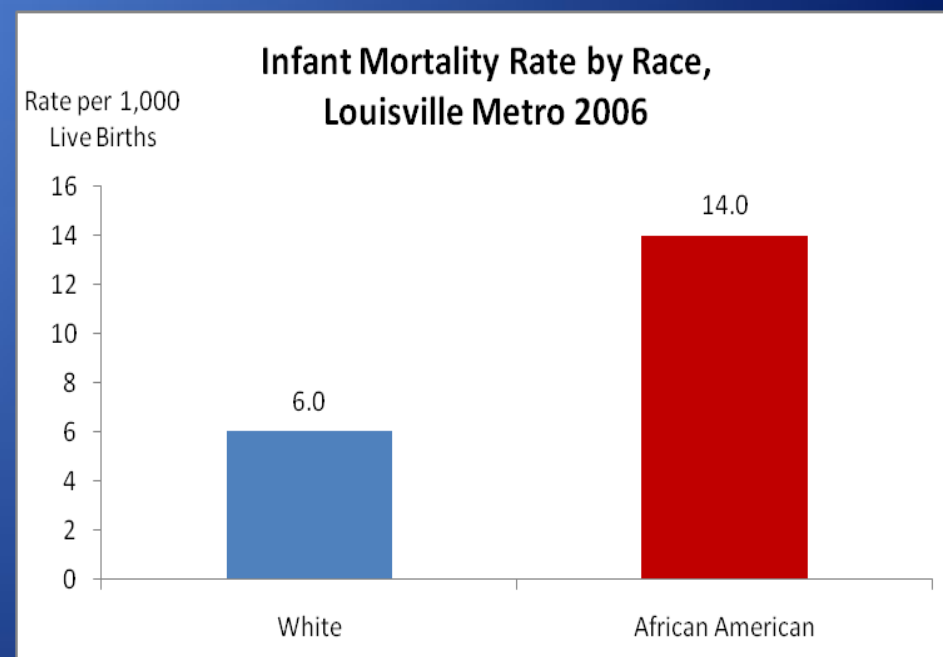
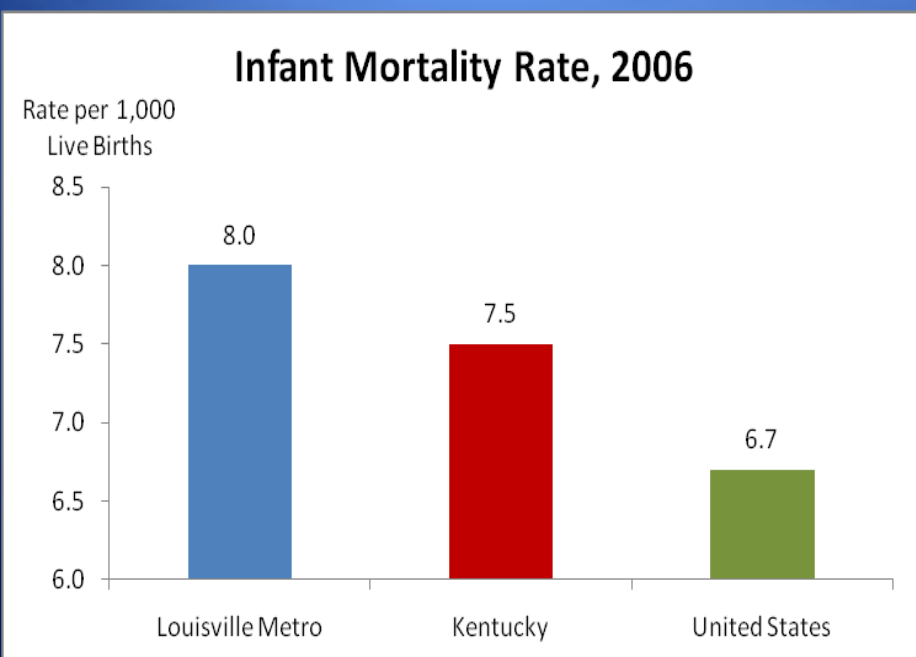
Percent with Any Type of Health Care Coverage, BRFSS



Source: LMPHW Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2004, 2005, 2008

# Infant Mortality, 2006

- There were 10,353 live births. This was a 4.8% increase from the previous year.
- The infant mortality rate (8.0 deaths per 1,000 live births) was higher than the Healthy People 2010 national goal and reported rates for the state and nation.



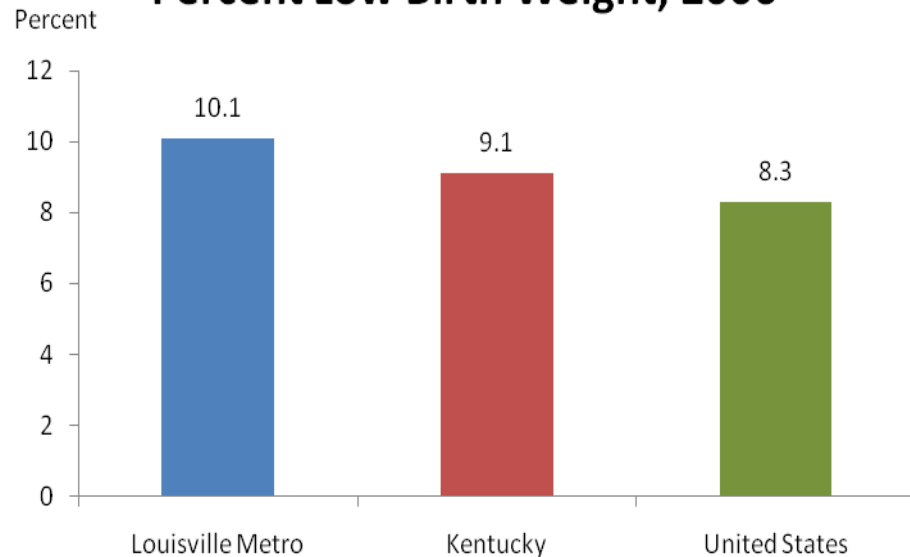
Source: 2006 Louisville Metro Birth Records



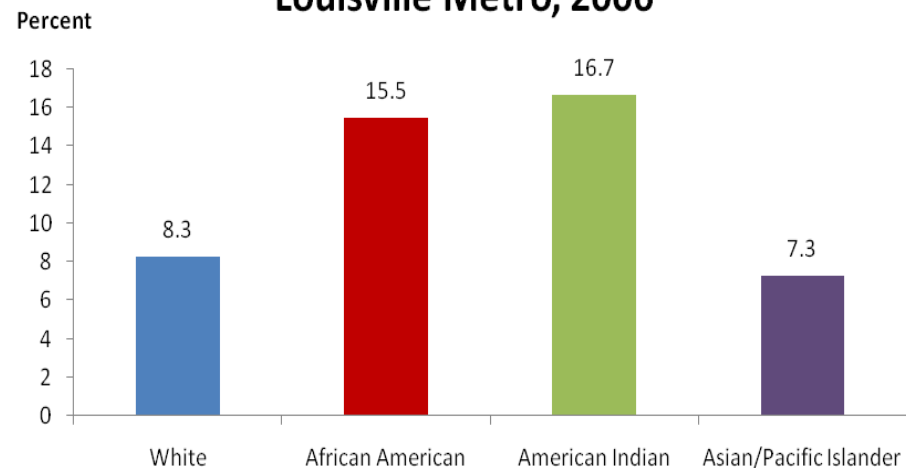
# Low Birth Weight (LBW), 2006

- 10.1% of the births were classified as LBW.
- American Indian and African American had highest % of LBW.
- Over 30% of African American women did not receive prenatal care in the first trimester.

**Percent Low Birth Weight, 2006**

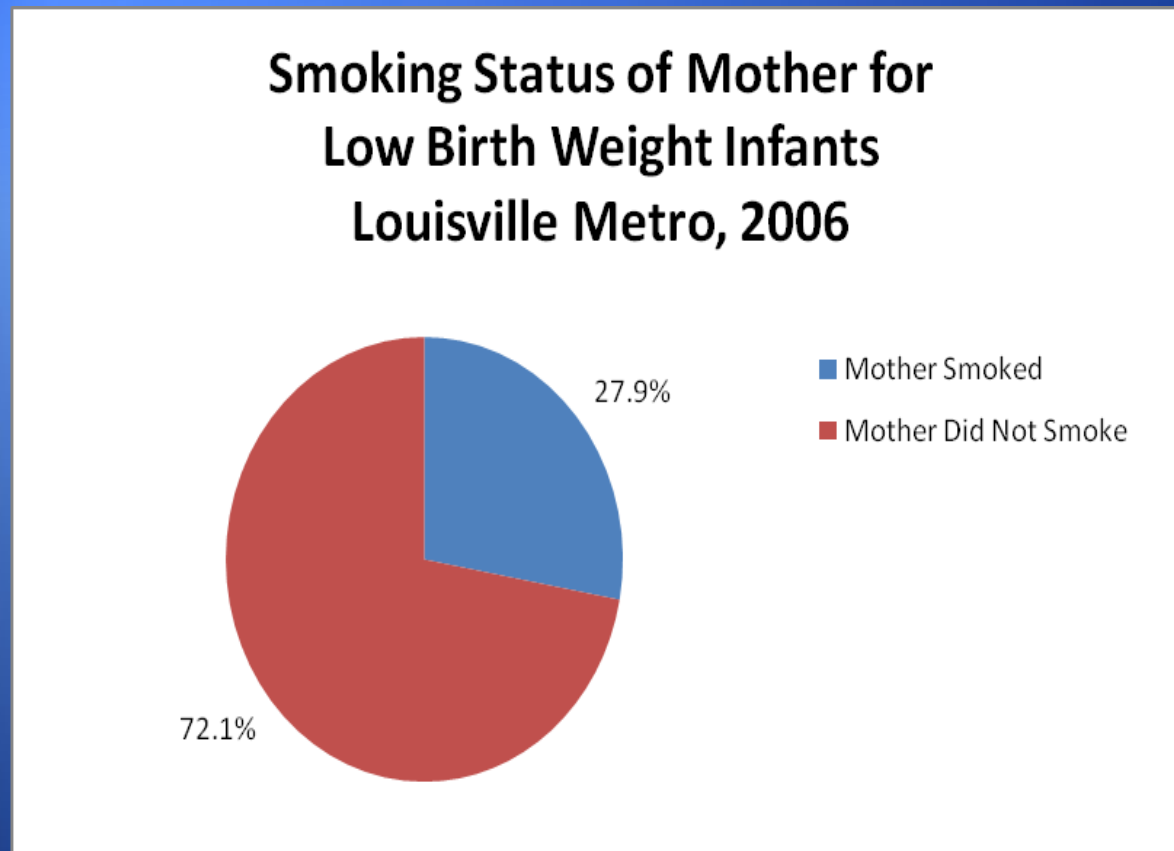


**Percent Low Birth Rate by Race  
Louisville Metro, 2006**



# Smoking While Pregnant, 2006

- More than a quarter of women who gave birth to a low birth weight infant reported smoking during pregnancy (28%).



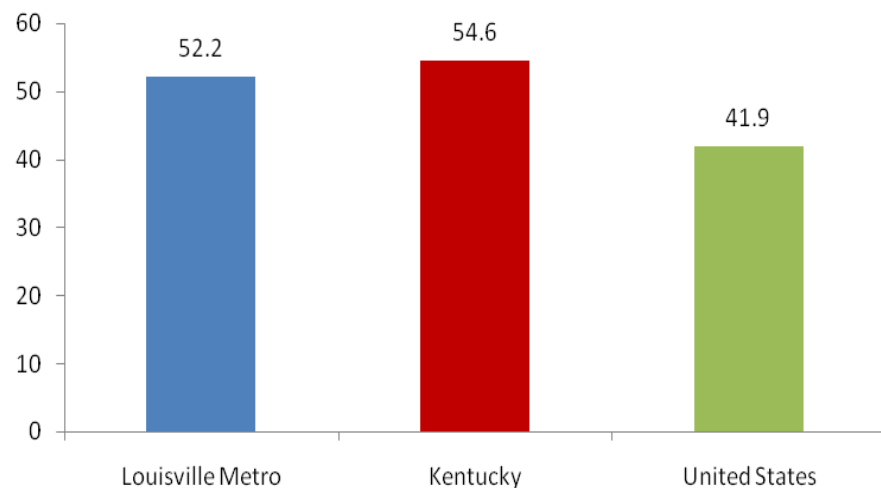
Source: 2006 Louisville Metro Birth Records

# Birth to Teens, 2006

➤ African American females 15-19 years of age had a teen birth rate three times higher than that of White females (12.8 per 1,000 births compared to 3.4).

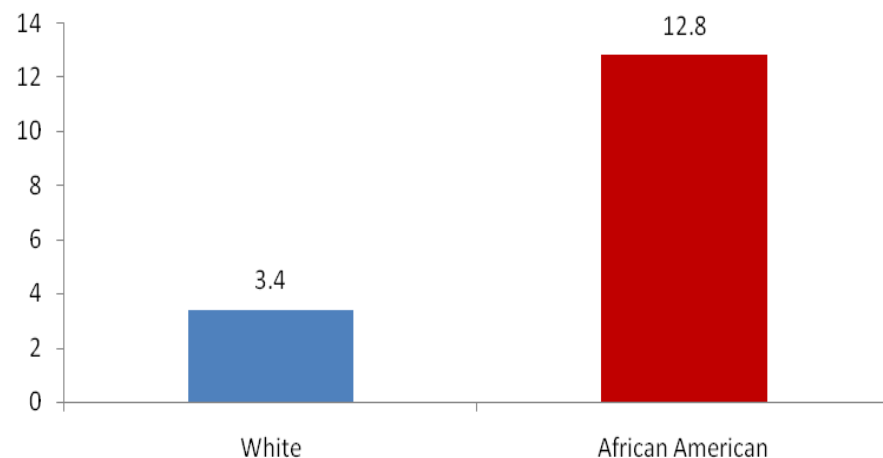
**Birth Rates for Teenage Females  
15 to 19 Years of Age, 2006**

Births per 1,000



**Birth Rates for Teenage Females  
15 to 19 Years of Age by Race  
Louisville Metro, 2006**

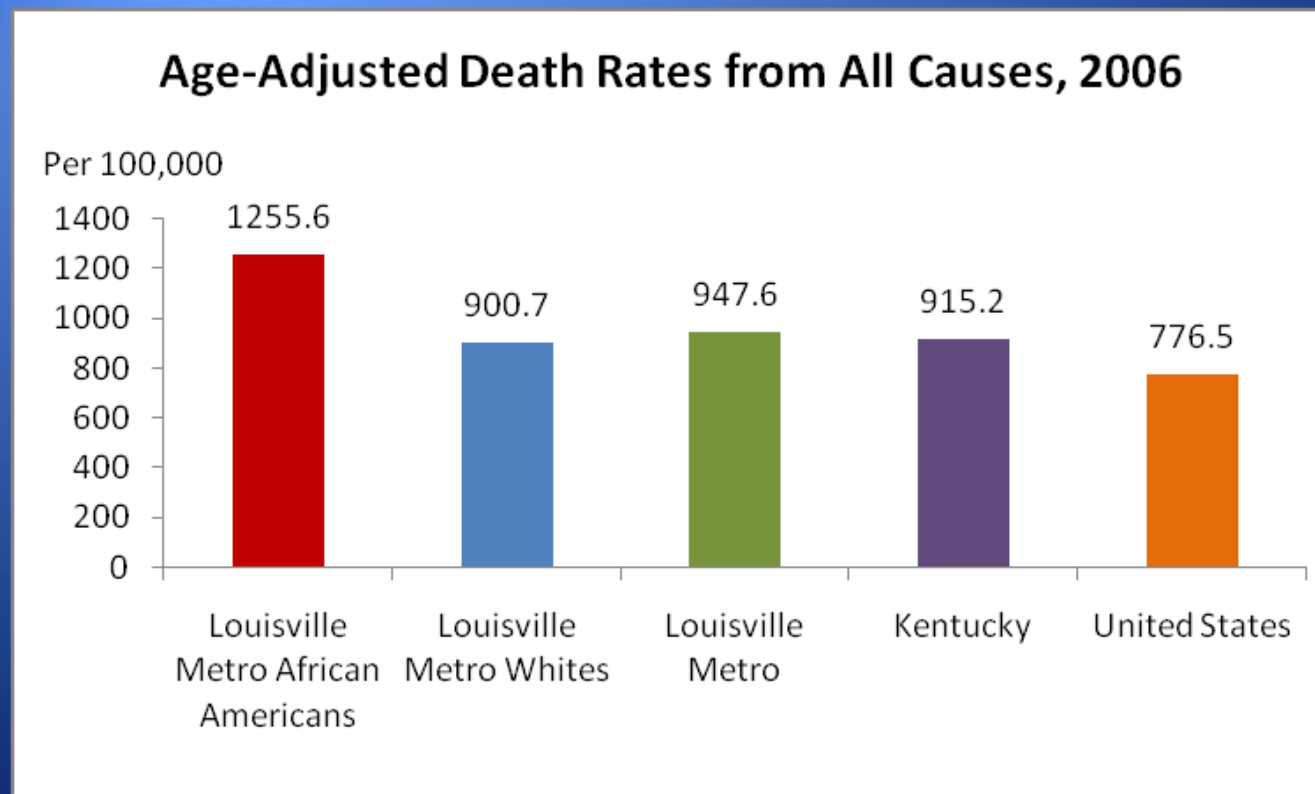
Births per 1,000



Source: 2006 Louisville Metro Birth Records

# Causes of Death, 2006

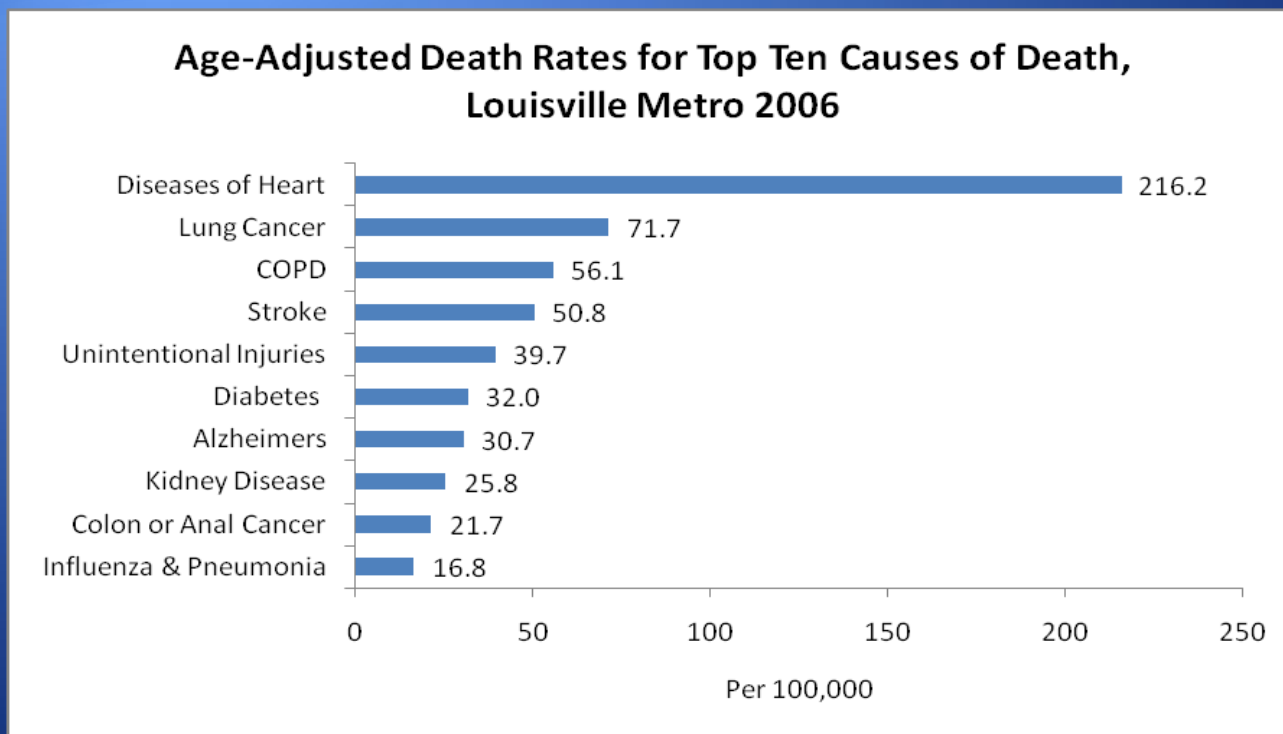
- The death rate from all causes (947.6 per 100,000) was higher than state and national rates.
- African Americans' death rate from all causes was 39% higher than the rate for Whites.



Source: 2006 Louisville Metro Death Records

# Top Ten Causes of Death

- Men had higher death rates for heart disease, lung cancer, COPD, stroke, and unintentional injuries than women.
- African Americans had a higher death rate from diseases of the heart, lung cancer, stroke, and unintentional injuries. Whites had a higher death rate from COPD.

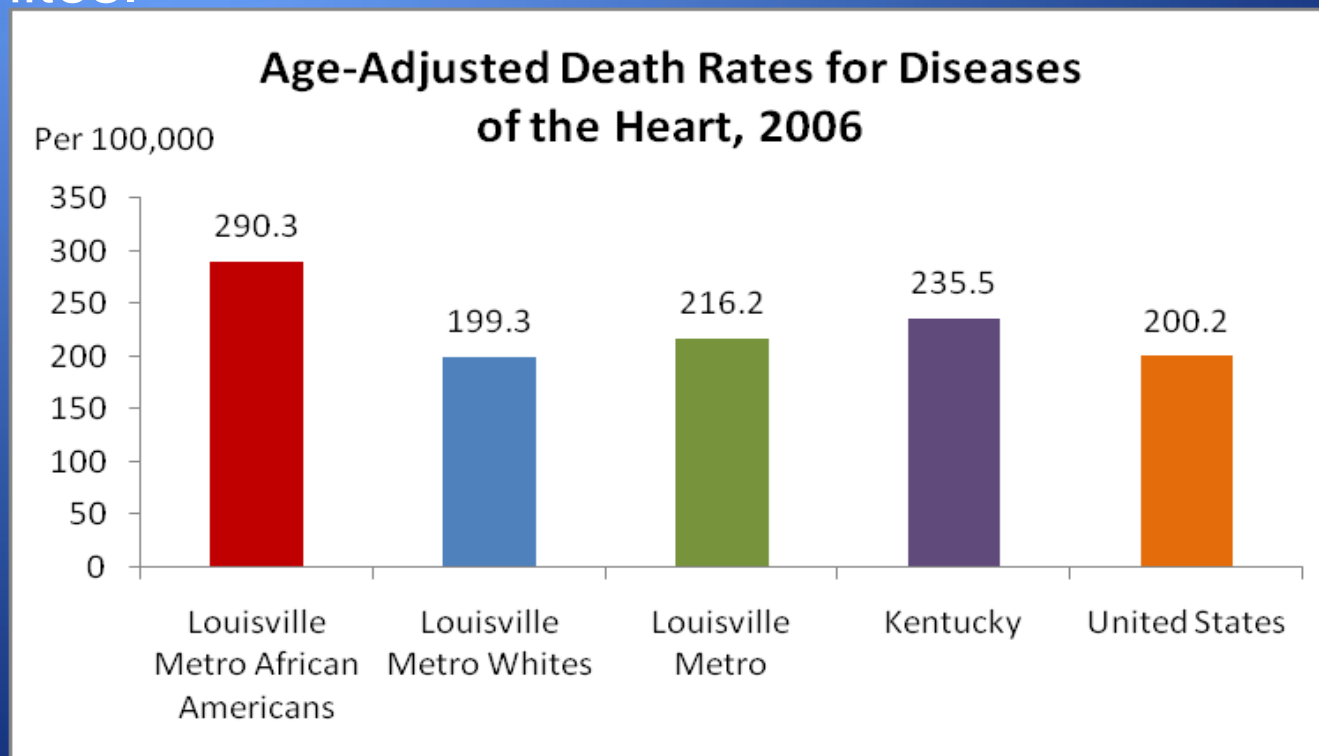


Source: 2006 Louisville Metro Death Records

# Chronic Disease, 2006

## Disease of the Heart

- Death rate for diseases of the heart was 216.2 per 100,000 population.
- The death rate for African Americans was 24% higher than the rate for Whites.

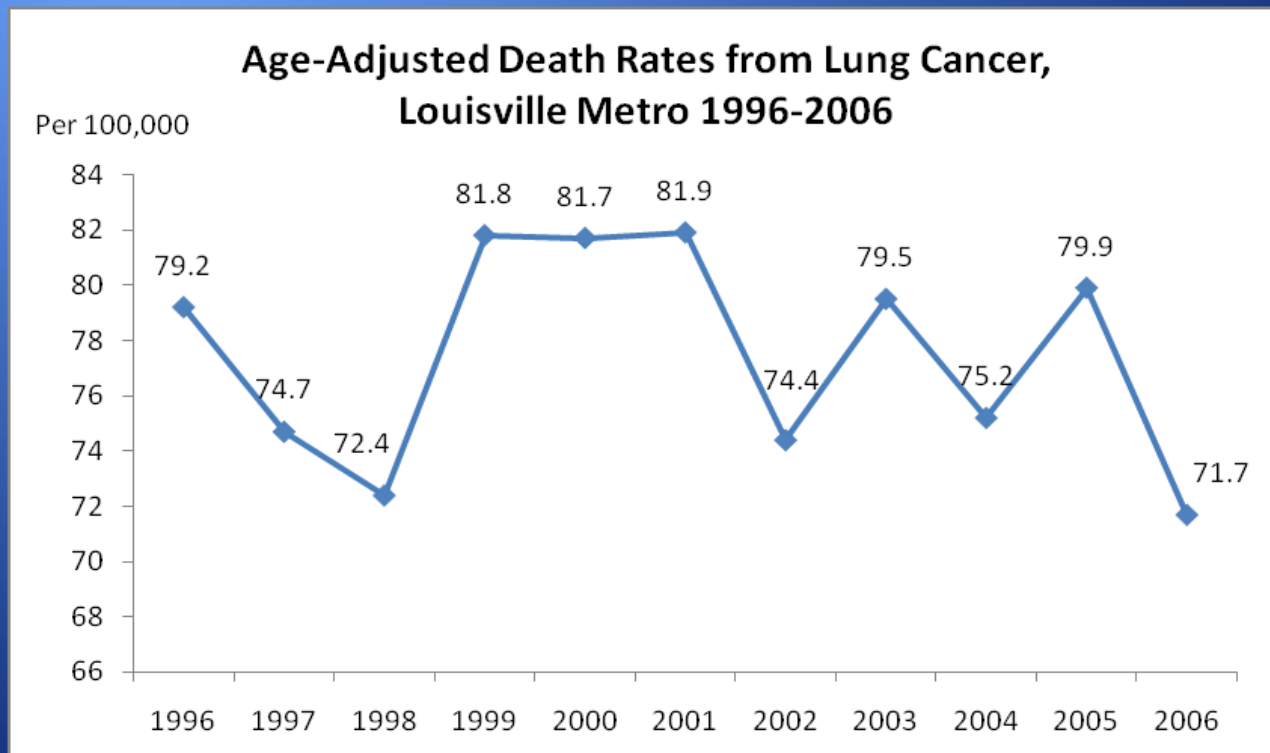


Source: 2006 Louisville Metro Death Records

# Chronic Disease, 2006

## Lung Cancer

- Lung cancer death rate was 71.7 deaths per 100,000
- Lung cancer death rate for African Americans (112.7 per 100,000) was almost twice the rate for Whites (61.9 per 100,000).

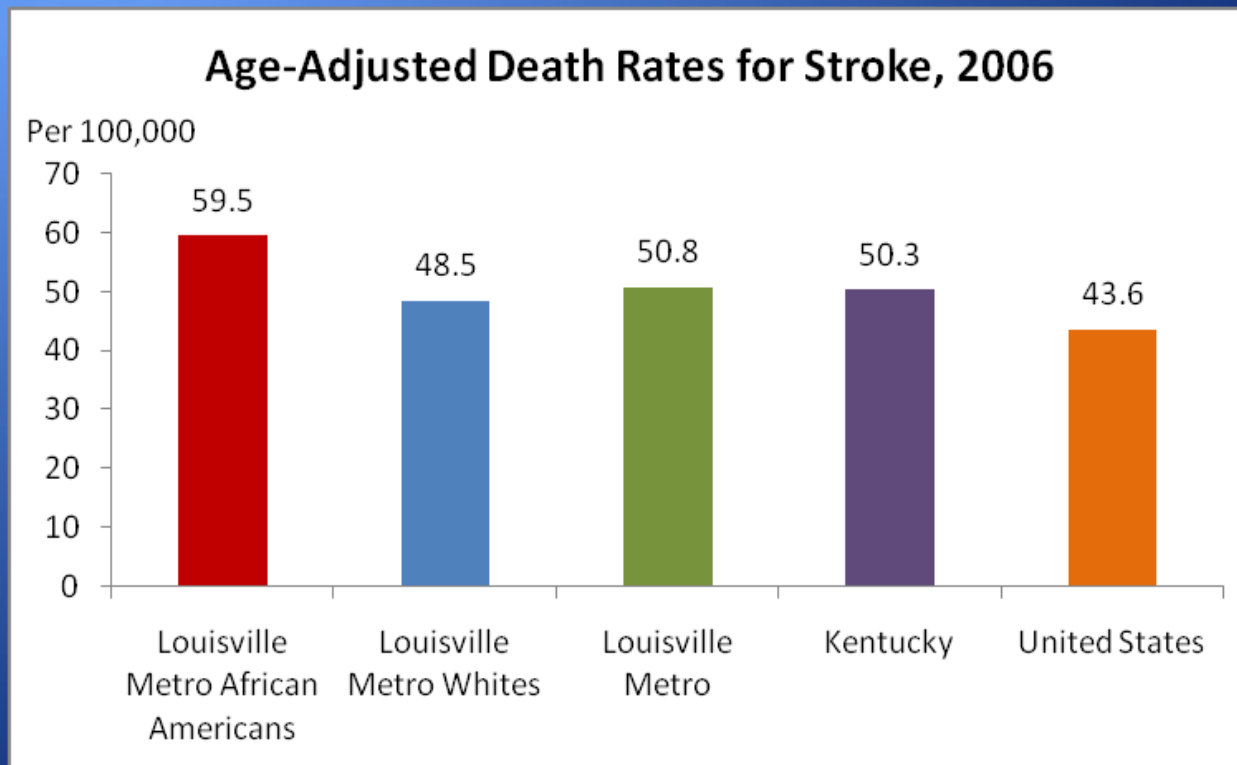


Source: 2006 Louisville Metro Death Records

# Chronic Disease, 2006

## Stroke

- Death rate for strokes was 50.8 per 100,000 population.
- Death rate for African Americans was higher than the death rate for Whites (59.5 compared to 48.5 per 100,000).



Source: 2006 Louisville Metro Death Records

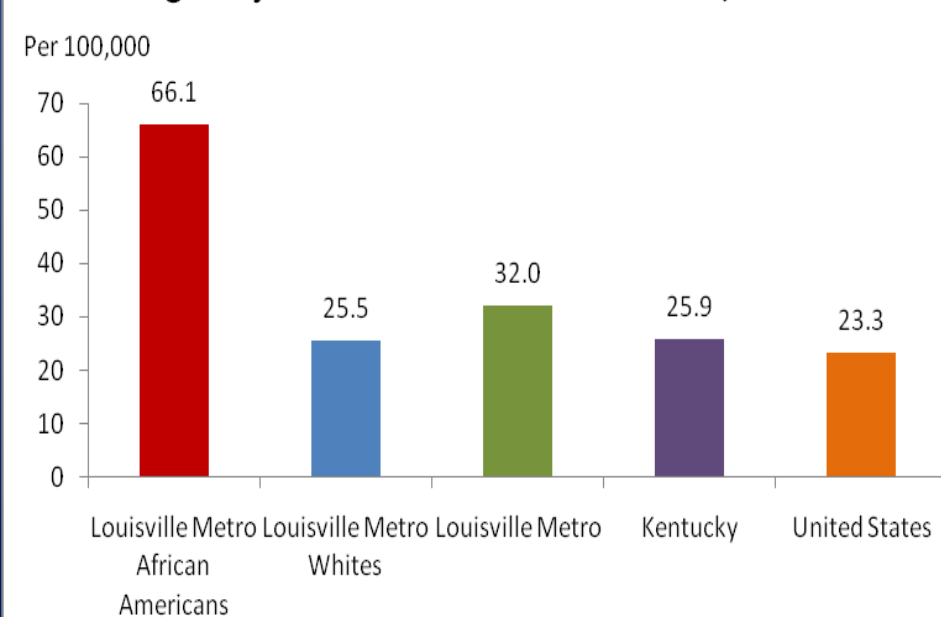


# Chronic Disease, 2006

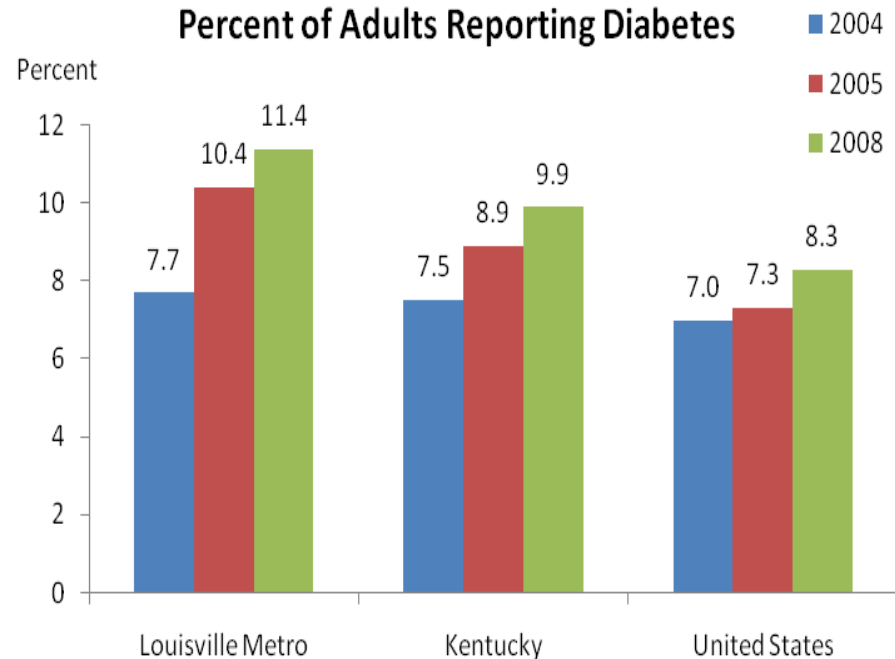
## Diabetes

- Diabetes death rate was 32.0 deaths per 100,000.
- For African Americans, death rate from diabetes was twice the rate for Whites.

**Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes, 2006**



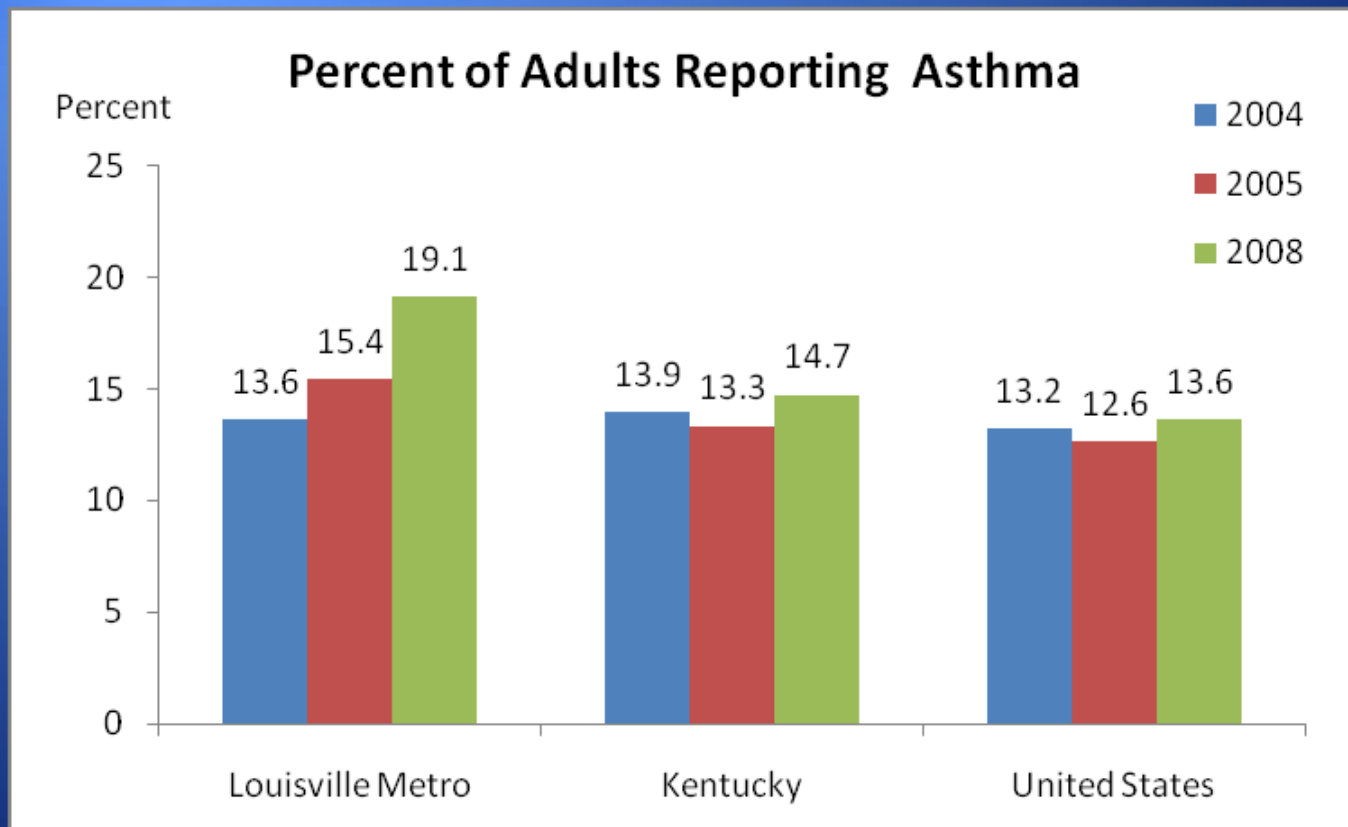
**Percent of Adults Reporting Diabetes**



# Chronic Disease, 2006

## Asthma

- The percentage of adults that reported having asthma increased 13.6% to 19.1% between 2004-2008.

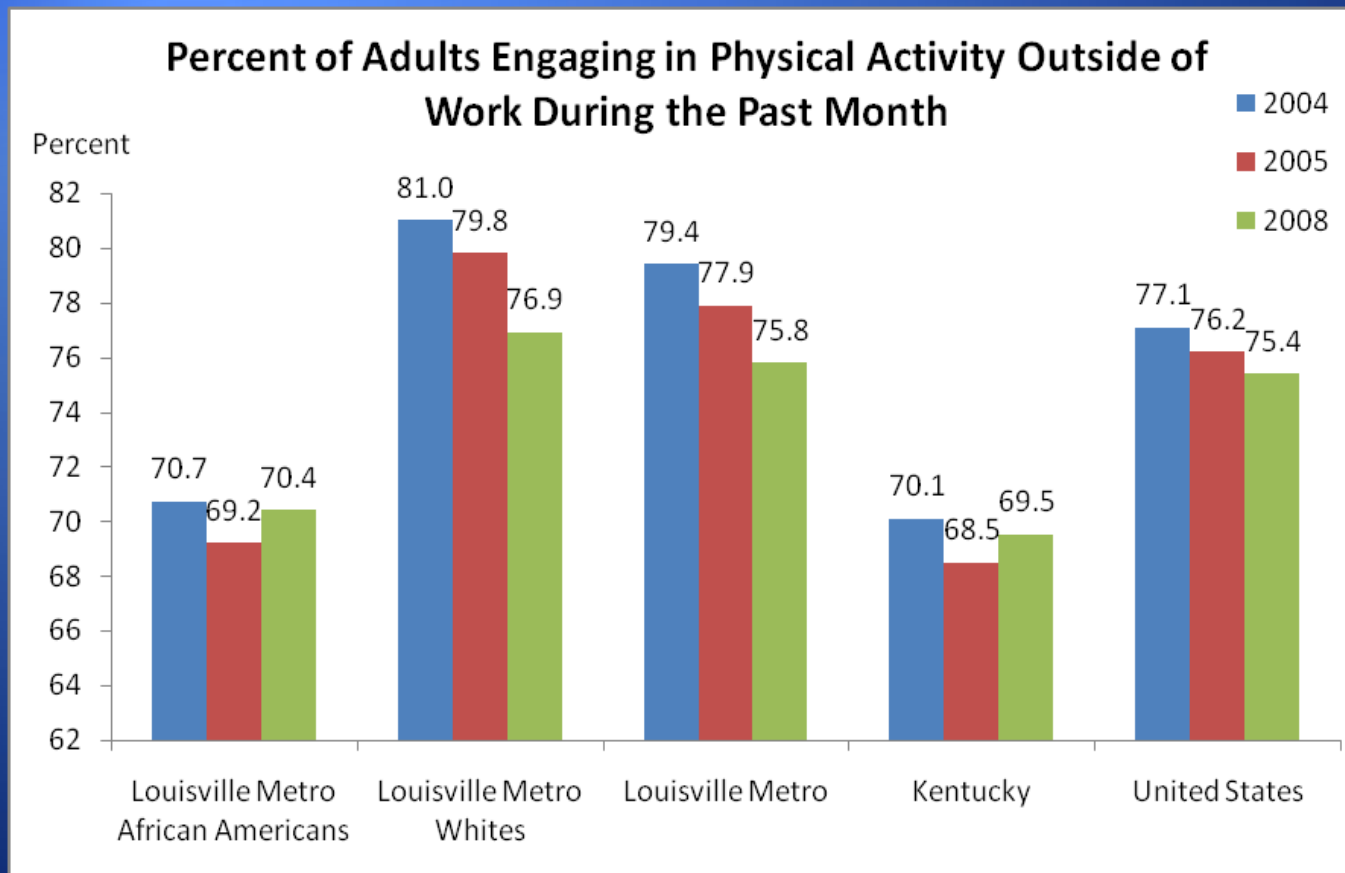


Source: 2006 Louisville Metro Death Records

# Behavioral Risk Factors, 2008

## Physical Activity

- Over 75% of residents reported participating in some physical activity outside of work in 2008.

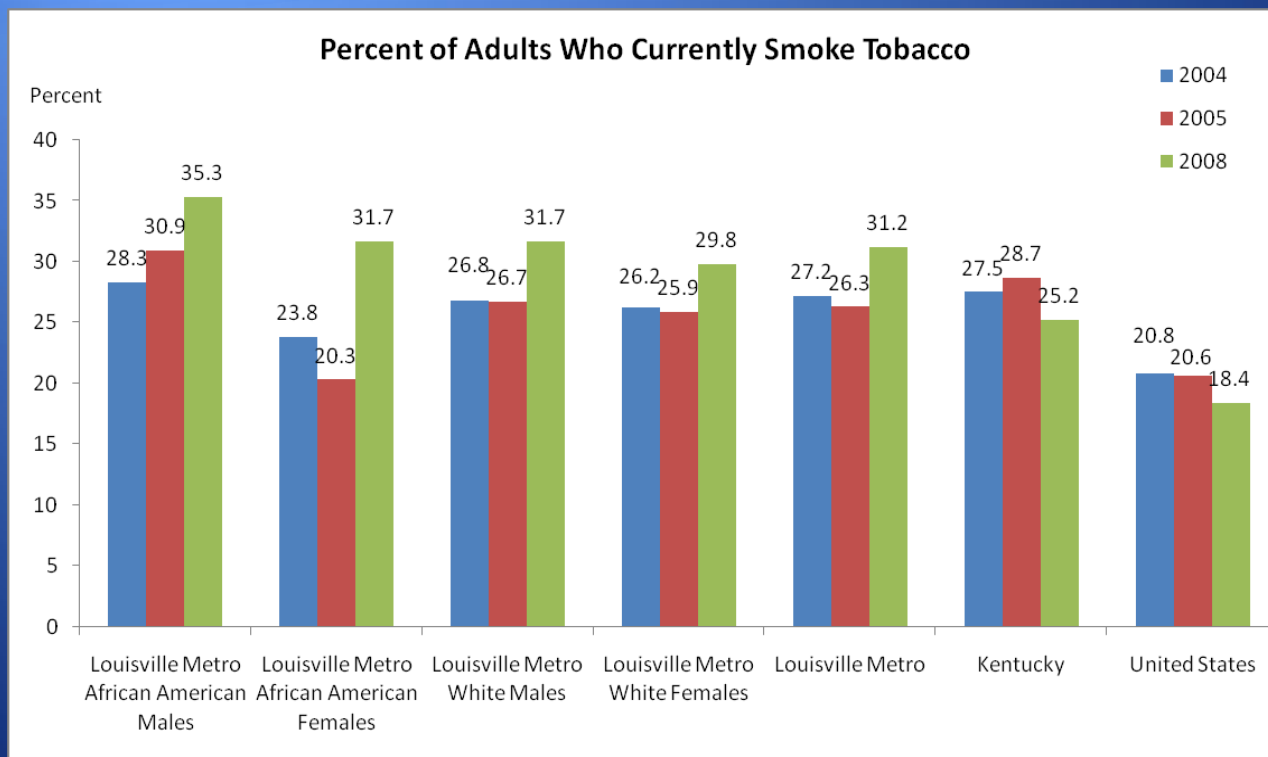


Source: LMPHW, CHFS and U.S. BRFSS 2004 2005 2008

# Behavioral Risk Factors, 2008

## Smoking

- The number of adults that reported they smoked tobacco increased from 27.2% to 31.2% between 2004-2008.
- African American men reported the highest percent (35.3%).

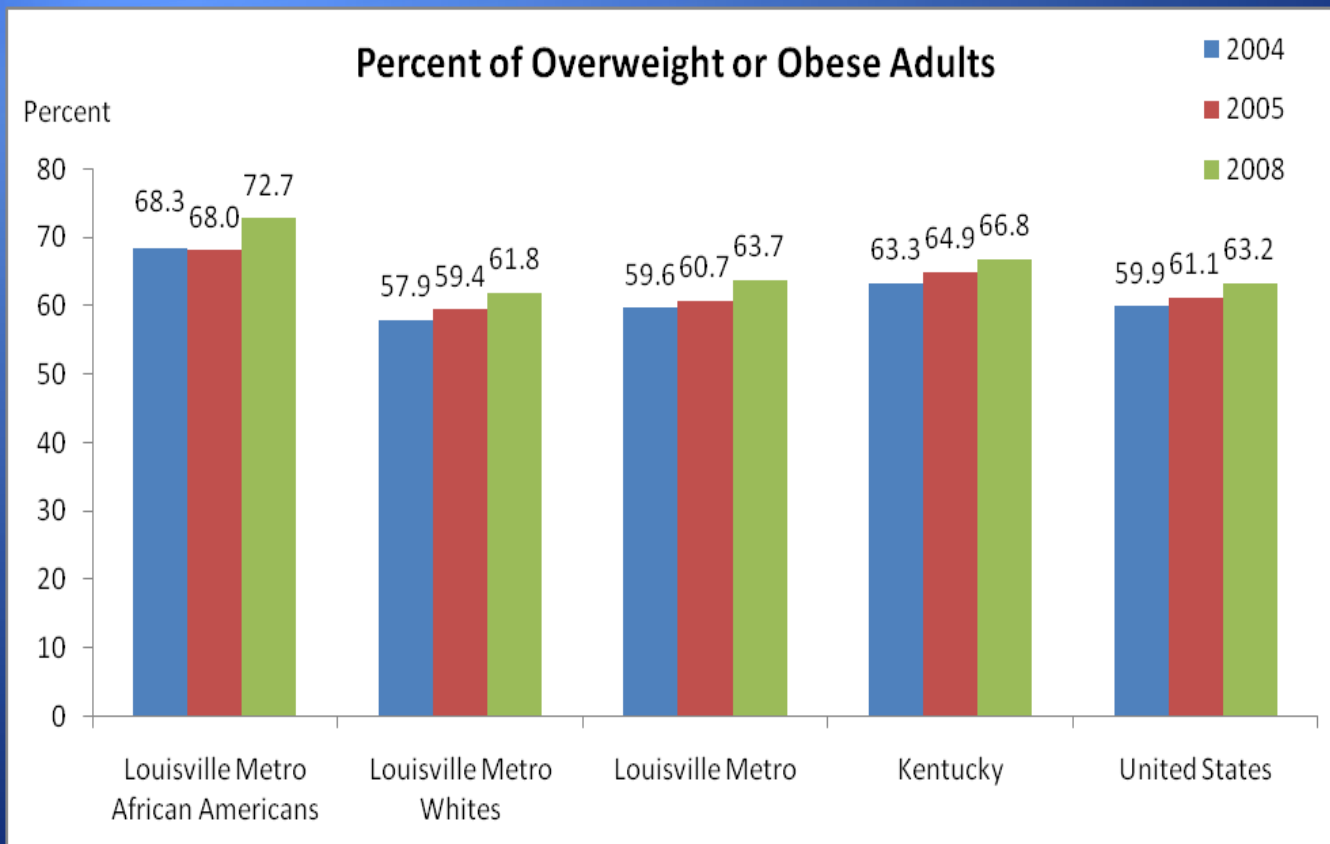


Source: LMPHW, CHFS and U.S. BRFSS 2004 2005 2008

# Behavioral Risk Factors, 2008

## Obesity

➤ The % of residents either obese or overweight based on reported height and weight continues to increase. Approx. 64% were either obese or overweight, compared to 60% in 2004.

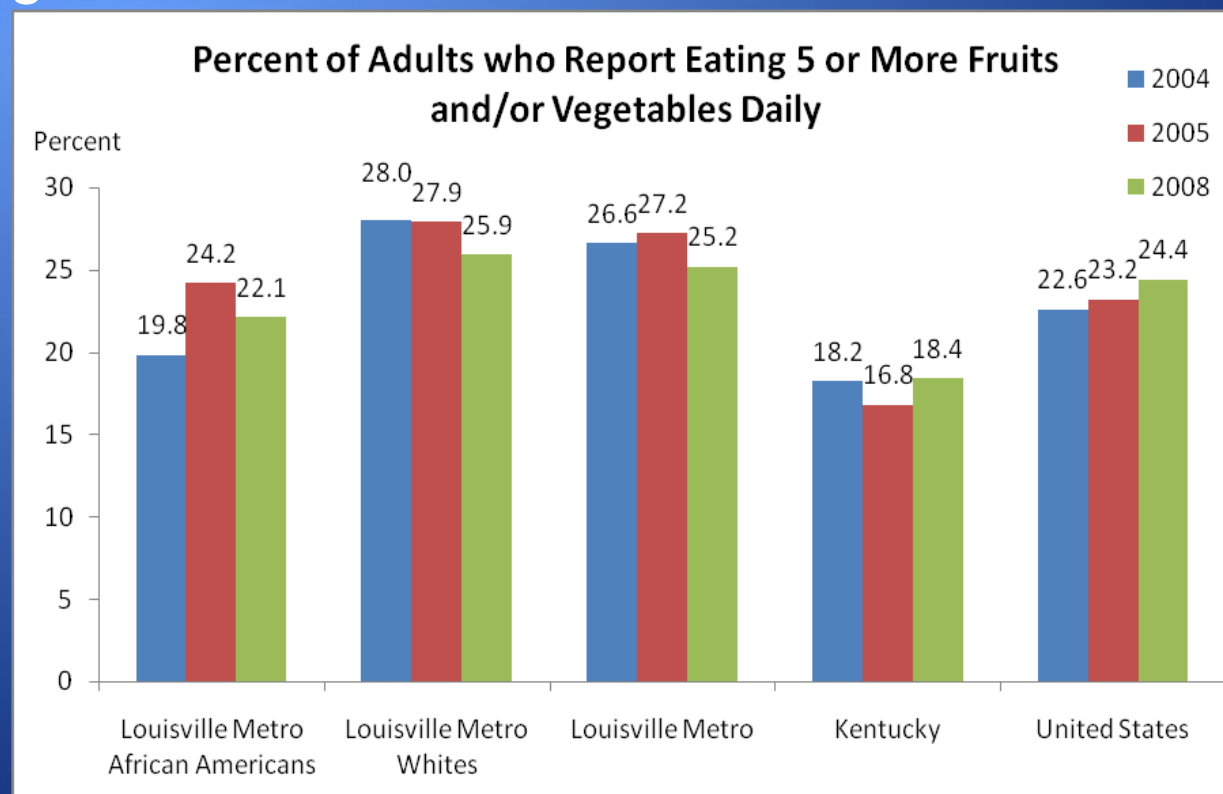


Source: LMPHW, CHFS and U.S. BRFSS 2004 2005 2008

# Behavioral Risk Factors, 2008

## Nutrition

➤ 35.2% of residents reported eating 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day. However, data reflects that the majority of people are still not eating the recommended daily amount of fruits and vegetables.

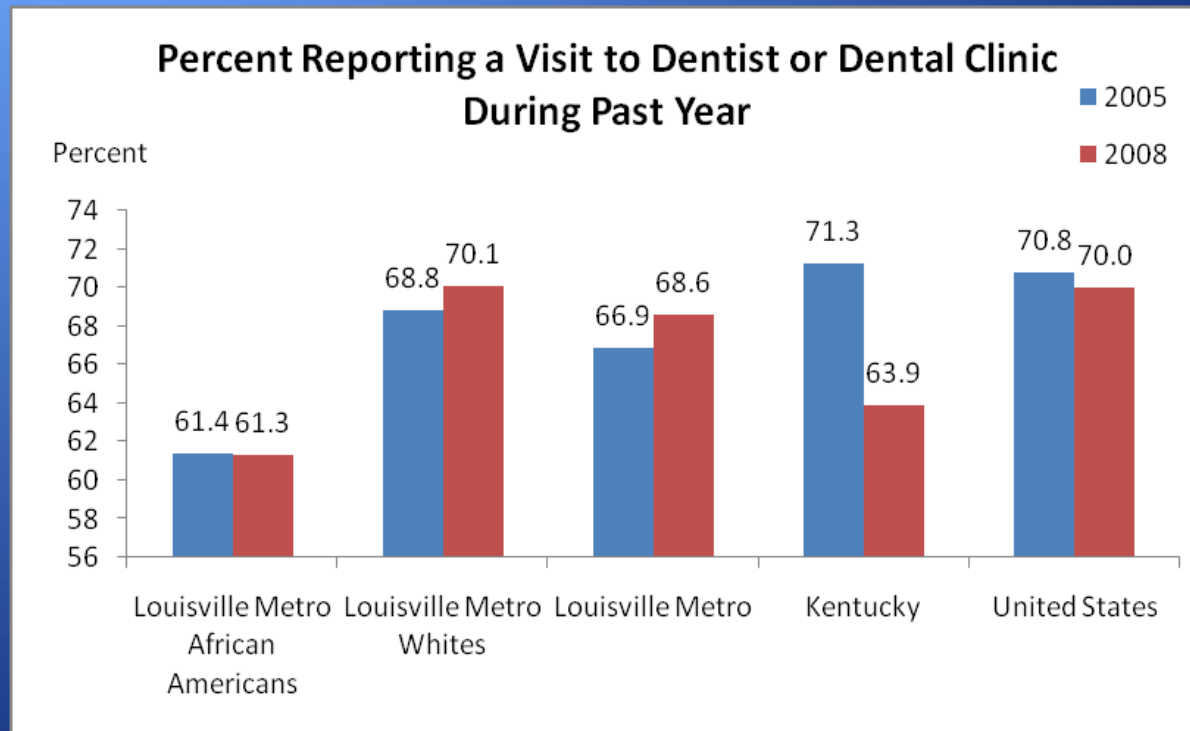


Source: LMPHW, CHFS and U.S. BRFSS 2004 2005 2008

# Behavioral Risk Factors, 2008

## Oral Health

- Approx. 69% of adults reported seeing a dentist during the past year.
- 60% of African Americans reported having teeth cleaned during the past year, compared to 71.0% for Whites.

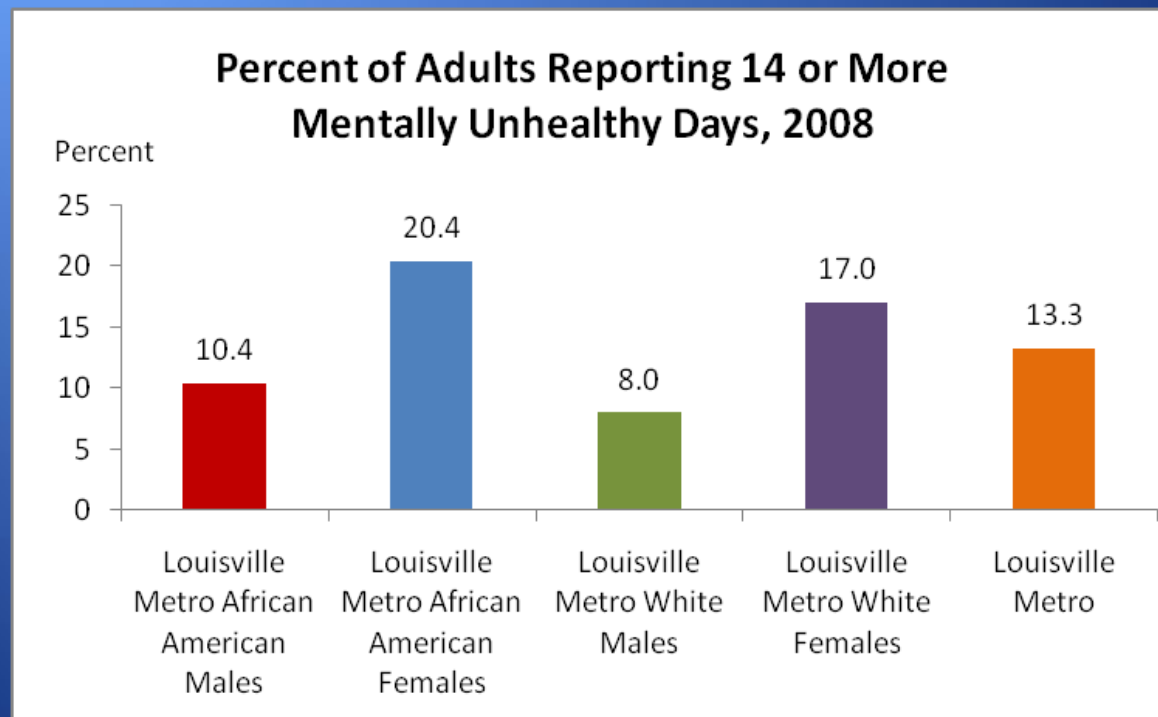


Source: LMPHW, CHFS and U.S. BRFSS 2004 2005 2008

# Behavioral Risk Factors, 2008

## Mental Health

- Over 13% of Louisville Metro residents reported having 14 or more “mentally unhealthy” days during a month’s time.
- African American females reported the highest percentage of having “mentally unhealthy” days (20.4%).



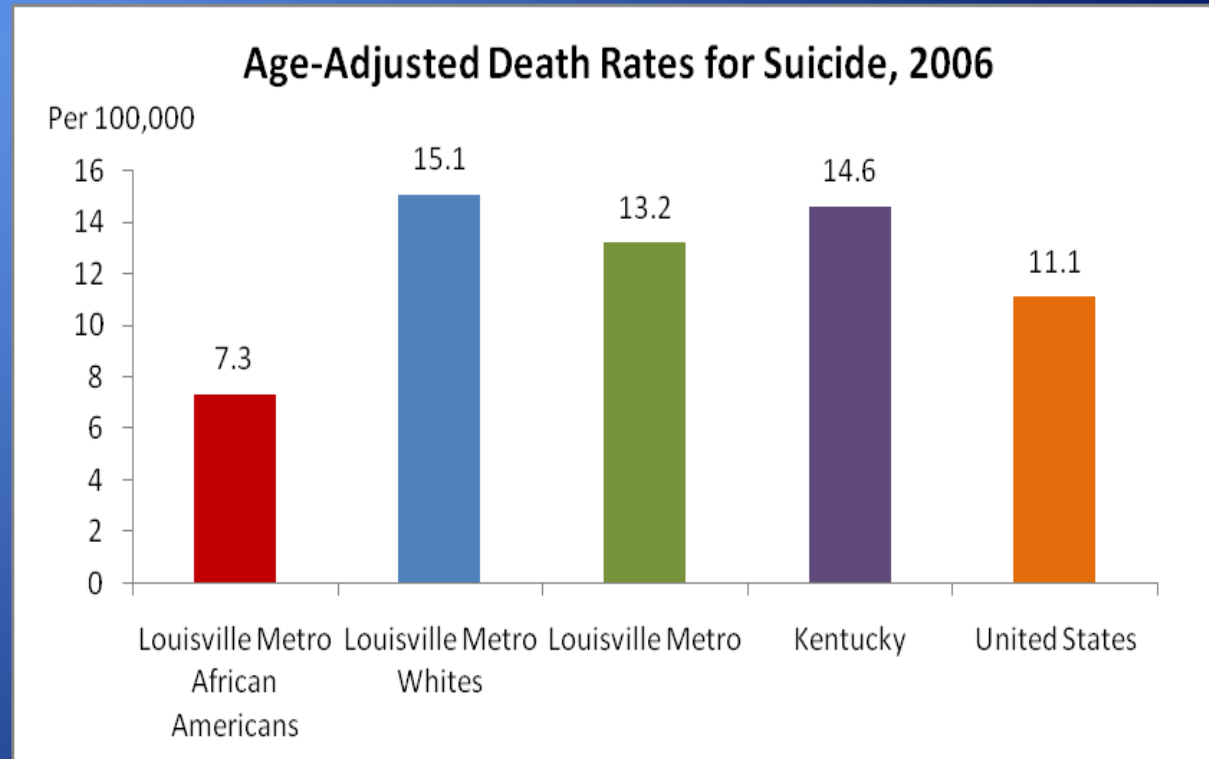
Source: LMPHW, CHFS and U.S. BRFSS 2004 2005 2008



# Behavioral Risk Factors, 2008

## Suicide

- The suicide rate was 13.2 deaths per 100,000 population.
- The suicide rate among Whites was twice the rate of African Americans and higher than the state and national rates.
- Males had a suicide rate 6 times greater than females (23.8 compared to 3.7).

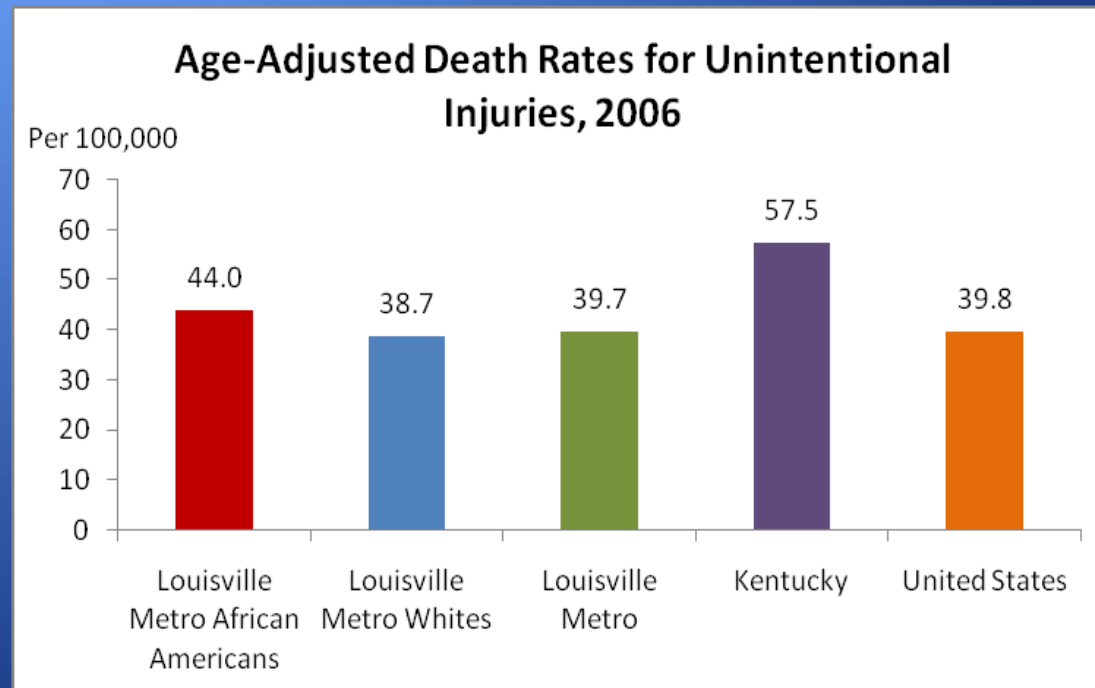


Source: 2006 Louisville Metro Death Records

# Injuries, 2006

## Unintentional

- The death rate from unintentional injury was 39.7 per 100,000 population, most of which resulted from motor vehicle crashes.
- Unintentional injury death rate was twice as high for males than for females.

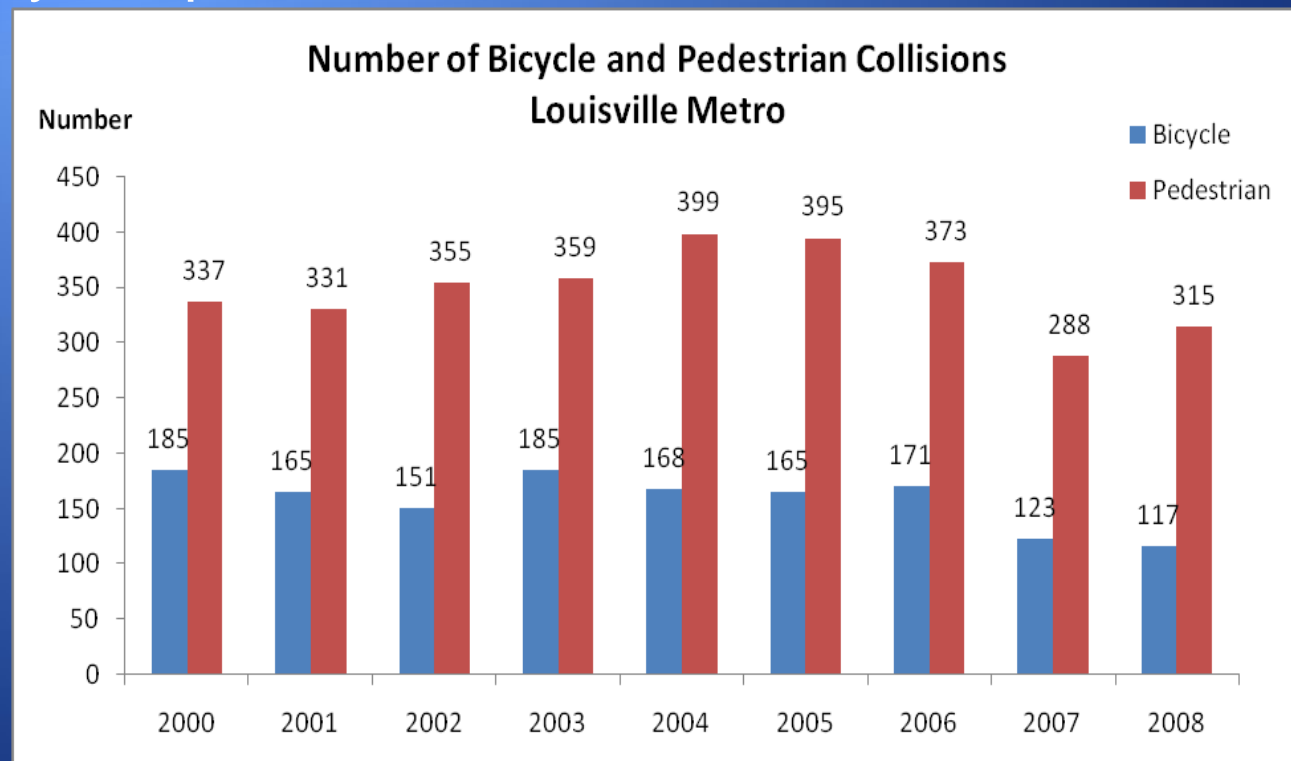


Source: 2006 Louisville Metro Death Records

# Injuries, 2006

## Bicycle and Pedestrian Collisions

- 315 bicycle and 117 pedestrian collisions occurred in 2008.
- While the number of bicycle collisions slightly decreased from the previous year, pedestrian collisions rose over 9%.



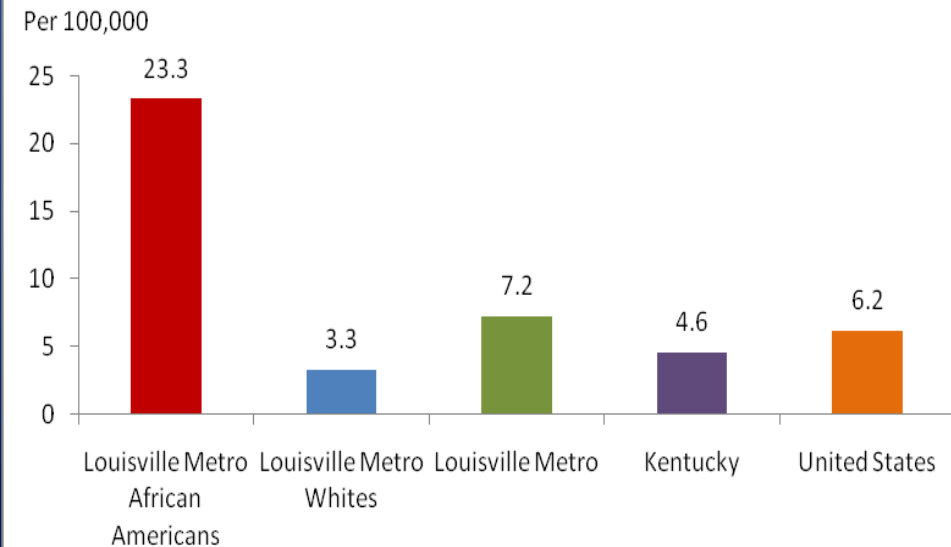
Source: Kentucky Uniform Police Traffic Collision Report

# Injuries, 2006

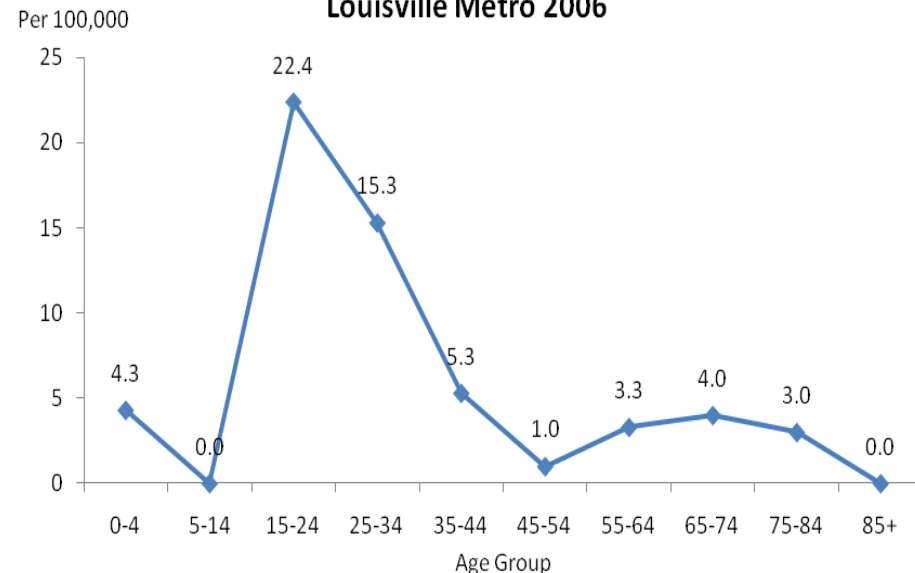
## Intentional-Homicide

- The homicide death rate was 7.2 deaths per 100,000. This was higher than state and national rates.
- The homicide death rate for African Americans was more than 7 times that of Whites.

**Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide, 2006**

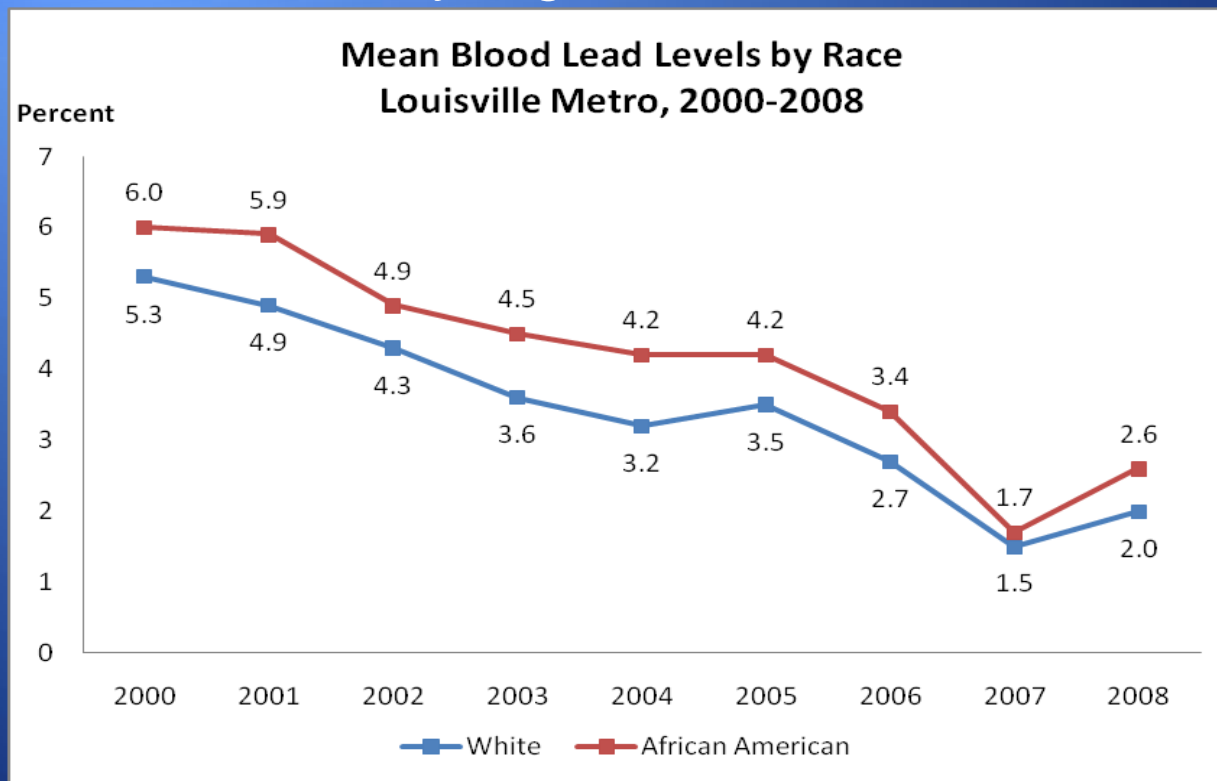


**Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Homicide by Age, Louisville Metro 2006**



# Childhood Lead Poisoning, 2008

- In 2008, 10,870 Louisville Metro children were screened.
- Blood lead levels have steadily declined among all children over the past years. However, the levels for African American children remain consistently higher.



Source: 2008 LMPHW Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

# Communicable Disease, 2007

## AIDS

- Newly diagnosed AIDS cases had a rate of 16.5 per 100,000 population in 2007.
- The rate was highest for African Americans males.

